

## A NEW SERICOCARPUS FROM OREGON

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SERICOCARPUS SIPEI Henderson, sp. nov. Planta attenuata, alta, foliis ovatis, acutis, scabris, 2-3 polycaribus; capitulis racemoso-cymosis, numquam corymbosis. Pappus primo albus, tardius fuscus, floris longitudine; achenia tenuora (macra), oblanceolata vel obovata. Ceteris *S. oregonensi* congruit.

Perennial from a short crown-like rootstock; stem nearly upright, tapering all the way, 90-120 cm. high, glabrous to slightly puberulent; leaves alternate, soft and thin, nearly entire, glandular beneath, somewhat scabrous, especially the margins, ovate-oblong, acute, sessile, on lower one-half of stem 7-9 cm. long, gradually smaller above; heads in a nearly columnar-compound cyme, though in the smaller plants this is a simple or racemose cyme; each head columnar in early anthesis, becoming later campanulate, slightly scabrous to glabrous, 10 mm. long; bracts of the involucre oblong-lanceolate, in many series, with green appressed or recurving tips, white-coriaceous below; receptacle alveolate, flat or nearly so; flowers all rayless; pappus at first white, becoming later dun-colored, slightly flattened and enlarged at apex, closely ciliate, equaling the corolla; corolla yellow of varying degrees, otherwise just as in *S. oregonensis*, narrowly funnel-form, lobes narrowly lanceolate; stigmas narrowly oblong-lanceolate; achenes appressed silky, obovate-cuneate, to oblanceolate cuneate, flattened, transverse section narrowly elliptic, 3 mm. long by 1 mm. wide.

This plant is certainly near *Sericocarpus oregonensis* Nuttall, but has, to the writer, good specific characters. Nuttall, in his "Description of New Species and Genera of Plants in the natural Order of the Compositae", 1840, p. 302, describes *S. oregonensis* as follows: "Leaves lanceolate-oblong, entire and, as well as the involucre, glandular beneath, above scabrous; stem smooth, corymb compound, inner scales of the involucre acute; rays longer than the pappus . . . Stem attenuated. Pappus distinctly scabrous, the inner row obviously clavellate . . . The discal florets are exerted beyond the pappus. Stigmas filiform, acute, nearly smooth, glandular . . . the pappus is unusually long and silky-white."

Our plant differs radically in size and shape of leaves as well as their texture, in shape of cyme ("corymb" of Nuttall), in length and color of pappus, in color of flower (light yellow), in uniform absence of rays, and in wider, flatter achenes.

This plant was discovered by Professor Frank P. Sipe of the Botanical Department of the University of Oregon, about 10 miles from Eugene, Oregon, on rather stony hillsides, in open woods of *Pseudotsuga*, *Arbutus* and *Castanopsis*. Thus it is quite localized. At a later date Professor Sipe and the writer found it again in several localities, always in small areas. I have taken pleasure in naming this unique plant for its discoverer, an indefatigable collector and ecologist. The type is my No. 15,708.

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